

NEARING A VOTE ON THE FORCE BILL

Another Night Session of the Senate to Facilitate Its Passage.

PASCO AND HAMPTON PROTEST.

Mr. Reagan's Eloquence Draws Applause and the Vice President Threatens to Clear the Galleries.

VOTING ON THE AMENDMENTS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. Y.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1891.

At two o'clock the Vice President laid before the Senate as the "unfinished business" the Elections bill, and Mr. Pasco proceeded to address the Senate in opposition to it.

He argued that the application of the bill, if it became a law, would not be confined to any one section of the country. The chief supervisor would find his way to the front wherever he could procure signatures to the petition provided for. Wherever the party in power would require the aid at elections of a dictator, armed with money and supplied with force, the dictator would appear. How convenient would such an agency have been, he said, in November last, when the removal of a few hundred voters at various points might have reversed the majority and prevented the election of some wicked democrats. The postponement of the bill at last session had enabled the people to enjoy one more election free from dictation and free from the uneasy and unwholesome influence of the proposed legislation.

He gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to punish bribery by the payment of money or by the promise of procuring employment for voters, and to punish the use of pay envelopes intended to influence workmen. He yielded to Mr. Hoar, who also gave notice of amendments, which he proposed to offer to the bill; the effect of them being to give to the judge only the power to determine whether federal supervision of the elections was necessary and to give to the accounting officers of the Treasury the power to audit the accounts of supervisors as in other cases.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Pasco, at ten minutes past six, yielded to Mr. Wolcott, who moved an adjournment. Mr. Frye demanded the yeas and nays, and the result of the vote was—Yeas, 27; nays, 32. Messrs. Stewart and Wolcott, being absent, only twenty yeas and nays were taken. Mr. Washburn, who voted Wednesday night against the taking up of the Elections bill, rejoined his party colleagues and voted nay, as did Mr. Plumb, who was absent when the vote was taken Wednesday night. Mr. Ingalls was absent.

Then Mr. Hoar rose to the floor and continued his speech against the bill. He said that the people of the South did not want it and that it would make the condition of the colored people infinitely worse.

Mr. Pasco concluded his speech at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, when Mr. Hampton took the floor and said that he would be under great obligation to the Senator from Massachusetts if he would let the Senators go home and rest to-night and commence afresh to-morrow morning the important subject.

Mr. Hoar—Is the Senator prepared to fix a time for a vote on the bill?

Mr. Hampton—Yes, sir, as soon as every Senator has anything to say on this subject shall have expressed his views.

Mr. Hoar—Not stating the time. I have a great eagerness to hear the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, who is always eloquent and instructive, and I hope he will not ask to postpone the pleasure.

SENATOR HAMPTON'S SPEECH.
Mr. Hampton, in opposition to the bill. He referred with words of praise to some of the objections made against the bill by Mr. Wolcott. Particularly he said that the bill was a piece of legislation of the South. Even the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) believed as he was in the ballot as the panacea of all political evils, would find some way to get around the bill. He said that the bill was a white vote to govern. His (Mr. Hampton's) public career would soon close forever. During his long continuance he had never sought office and had accepted it only when the people called upon him to serve them. In appealing now to the sentiment of fraternity, to the courtesy and to the patriotism of the Senate, he said that the bill until at least the people could render their deliberate verdict upon it he felt that he was discharging, if he allowed his State and to his country. (Applause from the galleries and from the democratic Senators.)

Mr. Dixon spoke in favor of the bill. The republican party, he said, had no excuse to offer to the democratic party on account of disloyalty to liberty or for its advocacy of the protection of the federal Union. The republican party had been, was now, and would continue to be animated by the belief that man was made in the image of God and was entitled to the rights of a citizen. The pending bill would never have been considered a sectional measure were it not for the fact that the representatives from one section of the country had hastened to denounce it and its promoters.

Mr. Reagan argued that the bill was itself a violation of the constitution which gave to the States the right and duty to fix the time, place and manner of elections. The additional provision that Congress might demand it was a violation of the power reserved in case the States neglected to take action in the matter.

AN UNCOMMON THREAT.
He concluded by a declaration with a show of strong feeling that, as he was to him, he would as God was his judge, if he could save the American people from the pending measure by giving up his life, surrender it as freely as he had ever performed any act in his life. (Applause in the galleries which the Vice President endeavored to suppress.)

TEACHING THE AMENDMENTS.
At the close of Mr. Reagan's speech, at a quarter past ten, a motion was made by Mr. Hoar to lay Mr. Butler's amendment on the table. The Senate soon got into a parliamentary snarl over a point made by Mr. Gorman that an amendment offered to Mr. Butler's amendment should first be disposed of. This point was overruled by the Vice President and Mr. Gorman appealed from the decision of the Chair and attempted to state his position, to which Mr. Edmunds objected, as the appeal was not debatable.

Mr. Morgan asked the Vice President to state for him information (as he had been out of the Chamber) that the question was before the Vice President got rather confused in making the statement (owing to the number of questions from all sides and the noise in the Chamber) Mr. Morgan raised a laugh in the galleries by the remark that as the Chair did not know it he was sure that he (Mr. Morgan) did not.

After much confusion the vote was taken and the appeal was laid on the table—yeas 31, nays 16. The question was then taken on Mr. Hoar's amendment. Mr. Butler's amendment was laid on the table (the supervisors, canvassers and all election officers shall be regarded as ministerial and not as judicial officers) and it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 20.

Mr. Teller said that as he was paired, he had not voted on the last motion, but he was not in favor of giving judicial powers to the officials. He understood that such an idea was disclaimed by the friends of the measure, but if the matter was not clear in the bill, it should be dropped.

The amendment offered by Mr. Faulkner on the 17th of December was stated by Vice President to the next question in the bill, to propose to substitute for section 14, and to provide for the appointment by the court of a Board of three persons in a Congressional district, to be known as the United States Board of Canvassers.

Mr. Faulkner advocated his amendment and condemned the action of republican Senators in stifling discussion by moving to lay amendments on the table.

IF THE FORCE BILL BECOMES A LAW DEMOCRATS MAY FORCE AN EXTRA SESSION.

The prospect that the Force bill may become a law is causing some earnest conferences among the democratic leaders. It is evident that if the effort is to be made to pass the bill through both Houses nearly everything else must fall and an extra session become inevitable. No formal agreement has been made as to the course of events at such a session, but the democratic leaders are prepared to make the Force bill the leading issue until it is repealed.

The new House, with a democratic majority of 180, will adopt its own rules, and there will be nothing in them to prevent general legislation on appropriation bills. Every appropriation bill which goes to the Senate will have upon it a proposition to repeal the Force bill. The Senate may strike down this proposition, but the House will resolutely refuse to yield, and the Senate will have to assume the responsibility of wiping the obnoxious measure off the statute

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FEATURES OF TWO AIRSHIP PROJECTS.

Hitherto Unattained Buoyancy Made Feasible by the Use of Cheap Aluminum.

ELECTRICITY TO CONTROL THE MECHANISM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16, 1891.—A twenty-four foot model of the Pennington airship was shipped from Mount Carmel, Ill., to-day, and will arrive in Chicago to-morrow. As soon as arrangements can be made this model will be put upon exhibition in the Exposition Building on the lake front. A committee called upon the secretary of the Exposition Company to-day in regard to the use of the building for the tests, but no agreement was reached. However, it is expected that all the necessary arrangements will be made early next week, when the trial will take place. It is the intention of the inventor to make several trips daily around the Exposition Building, after which tests will be made in the open air.

The enthusiasts who own the ship are E. J. Pennington and Richard Butler, and they have succeeded in interesting several capitalists in the scheme of building airships. A company known as the Mount Carmel Aeronautic Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$200,000, has been incorporated, and none but the incorporators have been allowed to take stock.